

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should send us the old as well as the new address. In renewing subscribers should send a label or label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

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Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 27, 1896.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no entangling alliances with any men or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this not only to subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—two cents a week—and so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

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ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN AT CHARLESTON. By Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE IN THE WILDERNESS. By Breckinridge M. Grant, L. A. Grant, commander of the brigade, and late Assistant Secretary of War.

WARREN AT WHITE OAK ROAD. By R. E. McBride, Co. C, 190th Pa., Manhattan Kan.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE.
Its Glorious Part in the Battle of the Wilderness.

There are not a few veterans who glibly insist that the Vermont Brigade was the best brigade in the glorious old Army of the Potomac. At any rate, there never was a better brigade, neither in that army nor in any army which ever marched to battle. And in its long list of brilliant achievements there is not a brighter chapter than it wrote on the first day of the battle of the Wilderness, where it held a position of vital importance to the army, against the most desperate efforts of the rebels in overwhelming masses to secure it. It did this at fearful cost to itself, since it lost more than one-third of its number, but it inflicted an even more terrible loss upon its assailants. Its grand old commander, Gen. L. A. Grant, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, has written for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a most vivid and readable account of the operations of the brigade on that fearful yet glorious day, and we shall shortly publish this. It will be of deepest interest to every man who served in the Army of the Potomac.

For Use in the Schools.

Please send as soon as possible 15 copies of "Words of Lincoln" to be used in any school.—FANNY M. WARREN, Principal, Housatonic Falls School, Great Barrington, Mass.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled

GENTLEMEN: There is one reason of overwhelming importance for the immediate passage of a Service Pension Bill to which we have so far only briefly alluded.

That is the urgency of prompt relief to comrades who cannot be reached so quickly and so effectively in any other way.

It will be over a year from now before the present administration of the Pension Bureau can be changed. It will be fully two years from now before another Congress and another President can adopt the broadly remedial legislation which the country earnestly intends that the veterans should have.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this period of time to those affected by it. A year or two seems of comparatively little importance to men in the flush of youth or even the prime of manhood. It is an eternity to men trembling on the verge of the grave, and the span of whose lives may be counted by days, or at most, months.

Every sun that rises and sets mournfully reminds them of the rapid diminution of the scanty hoard of days yet remaining to them. Debilitated by physical impairments resulting from their service, their bodies racked with incessant pain, hope ground out of their hearts by long years of illness and privation, stranded on the shore of dire poverty by the rushing tide of vigorous young men pressing into every pursuit into which they can engage, every pang of disease sharpened by the gnawing of bitter want, it is the veriest mockery to talk to them of what may be done for them a year or two hence. Things in 1897 or 1898 may have as little interest for them as things in A. D. 2000. Whatever is done for them should be done NOW—

not next year, or the year after, but next month, if possible. To-morrow would be still better. The quickest relief will not be fast enough to reach thousands of them whose feet already touch the brink of the Dark River. A year from now at least 40,000 of them will be far beyond all earthly relief. They will be as deaf to rhetorical effervescences about the country's gratitude as the \$2 headstones with which the Nation marks their last resting-places. Two years from now 100,000 of them will be dead.

The best, the most instant remedy for all this is the Service Pension bill. By making it go into effect immediately upon its passage it will give at once to every disabled and deserving man some measure of relief. It will give him enough to get food and medicine; perhaps a shelter of his own, where his friends can care for and minister to him. It will keep his dying hours from being embittered by the thought of his country's ingratitude. It will cut the endless maze of technical circumlocutions, and hand over to him his little pension with as little delay as is now practiced in paying bondholders their interest. It will make the rhetoric of National gratitude a practical reality by placing the veterans on the same plane as the Nation's other favored creditors, and giving them their little moiety as a matter of right, to which they are as much entitled as the men who lend the Government money.

For this reason, as well as for the many others, equally strong, which we have previously advanced, we beseech you to immediately take up the Service Pension Bill, and not let this session end without its passage.

Yours, for humanity,
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

AN occurrence in Jamaica last week will not report pleasantly in England. A report was circulated that the United States had recognized the Cuban belligerents, whereupon there was a great public demonstration to express sympathy with the United States and Cuba. It does not take a far-sighted man to see that Jamaicans have their eyes on the time when they will apply for annexation to this country.

How many of your veteran acquaintances take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? Make it a point to find out, and ask those who do not take it why they do not. They should all be in line with us helping push the Service Pension Bill through.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you answer the following questions in full up to date, if you can, as a favor. What is the total amount of the National debt—that is, all debts owed by the Government? It is claimed that the debt of the United States is \$5,000,000,000.—GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Evansport, O.

The exact size of the debt depends altogether on what is considered actual debt. To begin with, there is the interest-bearing debt. There can be no dispute about that. The official statement for Feb. 1 gives it as follows:

Loan of 1891. \$25,364,500
Loan of 1897. 559,628,800
Refunding certificates. 48,920
Loan of 1904. 300,000,000
Loan of 1925. 62,315,400

Total interest-bearing debt. \$747,362,820
To this should be added—
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity. \$1,673,170

Total. \$749,035,910
Then there is the "Debt bearing no interest." This consists of the following items:

Greenbacks. \$346,661,016 00
Old demand notes. 54,847 50
National bank notes, redemption account. 23,818,558 30
Fractional currency. 6,894,117 40

Total. \$377,448,519 40
The amount held for the redemption of National bank notes is strictly a debt which the Treasury may expect to pay some day or another. Not so the other items. The fractional currency is probably all lost or destroyed, or treasured up as curiosities. Very little of it will ever be presented for redemption. Very many of the greenbacks have also been lost or destroyed. Were it not that those which are in circulation can be used, and are used, to draw gold out of the Treasury, they need not be counted as debt, for they are all needed for circulation. Under the Resumption Act of 1875 the date for payment of this debt was fixed as Jan. 1, 1879, so this debt would have been wiped out then if it had been presented and if the Government had had the gold to pay with. The fact was that this debt was not paid then because the holders of the greenbacks needed them for business purposes, and such as were redeemed from time to time were reissued in course of various Treasury payments, because Congress, while it provided for resumption, did not provide for the destruction and withdrawal of the greenbacks when redeemed. Under our law as it now stands, therefore, this greenback item is a practically perpetual debt, although it must be paid on demand whenever presented, and, in fact, is paid over and over again only to be reissued and come back again whenever it may fall into the hands of anyone who wants gold for it.

This obvious embarrassment caused by the greenback is not noticed when we had a full Treasury. It was only when we began to experience a scarcity of gold through the lowering of the tariffs that holders of this form of our debt began to want it redeemed and to worry the Secretary of the Treasury to keep our paper from going to protest by the exhaustion of the stock of gold in the vaults.

It will be remembered in this connection that our chief source of gold supply was from duties collected at the custom-houses, and the free list of the Anglo-Wilson Tariff bill cut down this supply to a point below our needs—or to a point that would be below our needs, should unscrupulous financiers gather the greenbacks into enormous blocks and demand their redemption all at once. As long as we had lots of gold and our receipts exceeded our expenditures no one thought of this danger, but as soon as such a thing became possible, our bankers and business men became timid and the troubles of the Treasury, well known to the public, have been and are still the result.

If, therefore, our correspondent means to include all forms of debt he must add the greenbacks, and if he only refers to various kinds of bonds still unpaid he may omit it.

There is still another debt, the principal of which, according to last Treasury statement, amounted to \$64,623,512. This is the amount of bonds issued in aid of the various Pacific Railroads, guaranteed by the Government, and upon which the roads have practically defaulted.

The official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury for Feb. 1 says that the aggregate debt, including certificates and Treasury notes, is \$1,687,180,788. This does not include the Pacific Railroad bonds, nor the recent issue of \$100,000,000 of bonds.

Have you asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? If not, do so at once, to give the paper more power in championing the cause of the veterans.

ENLISTED MEN ON THE RETIRED LIST.

The following meritorious bill is now before Congress:

That an act approved Sept. 30, 1890, be amended as follows:

"That when an enlisted man has served 30 years in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, he shall, upon making application, be placed on the retired list with 75 per centum of his pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired, and \$7.50 per month as commutation of quarters."

In recommending the passage of the bill, the House Committee on Military Affairs says:

A period of 30 years almost equals the average life of a generation, and few are able to fully round out such a period in any service. Such have been thus faithful in the honorable duty of their country, and when they have served their country in either the Army or Navy for a period of 30 consecutive years, and have been honorably retired from such service, the remainder of their lives should be surrounded by as many of the comforts of life as may be reasonably possible.

The purpose of the law of 1885, and the amendment thereto of 1890, was to secure these results, but by passage of this bill all ambiguity of prior legislation toward this end will be removed.

Under existing law the class designed to be benefited by this bill are clearly entitled to something which is not so clearly defined as would seem necessary, and the passage of this bill is therefore required in order that this class may obtain what previous legislation intended them to receive.

Many of these men not only served through the war of the rebellion, but after that for the lower Grand and Creek, and others in the Indian campaigns on the frontier. This latter service was equally as hazardous as the war of the rebellion, and has left most of these gallant soldiers mere physical wrecks, unfitted for duty in any line of service, who must depend upon the Government for support.

The Government Departments are closed against them, for the most part, especially on the ground of their lack of a bona-fide citizenship; but how could this be otherwise when their country calls them to all parts of its wide domain.

They cannot all go to the Soldiers' Home, nor is it desirable that they should, for they have earned the right to have a comfortable home, by long and arduous service, among their friends and kindred, if they shall so desire.

ONE OF THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S prophecies, made years ago, is nearing realization every day. It was that the time is not far distant when gold will be relatively as plentiful and cheap as silver is to-day. The reasons for the change are the same. Everybody is rushing into gold-mining, and the long-neglected system of gold-extraction is being given the same development that silver-extraction received. For more than 20 years all the chemists, engineers, etc., bent their energies upon improving the methods of getting out silver, to the neglect of gold. The result was that the process of silver-extraction was wonderfully improved and cheapened, and vast quantities were taken from ores that it had never before paid to work. Precisely the same thing is now going on in the neglected gold-fields. It used to be that ore which did not return several ounces to the ton was not worth mining. Now, with the improved machinery and methods, they can profitably extract so little as a quarter of an ounce of gold from a ton. Consequently there is a rush to find new gold fields, and to work over the old ones. The annual production of gold is much higher than ever before in the history of the world, and the progress for the next few years will be incomparably greater.

GET YOUR TICKETS TO ST. PAUL.

Now that it is settled that the National Encampment is to be held at St. Paul, comrades should begin to think about their tickets. We will repeat this year the arrangement which has hitherto worked so satisfactorily to the comrades, and furnish first-class round-trip tickets in return for clubs of subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Begin at once getting subscribers, and notify us that they are to be credited on "Ticket to St. Paul."

THE end of the Transvaal incident is not yet. President Kruger, it is believed, has replied to Secretary Chamberlain's invitation to visit England in terms that were not agreeable to the Colonial Office. The President will go if certain concessions are made to his country. In effect these are, that England shall cease meddling in the Republic's internal affairs, and accord it a larger liberty in its foreign relations. These, since the Kaiser's action, cannot be dismissed with the curt refusal of former days, and the whole question may reopen at any day.

THOSE Harvard and Yale professors who came to the splendid conclusion that the Monroe Doctrine does not apply to the Venezuelan question, find that they have mistaken the temper of the people quite as badly as when they thought that the country was ravenous for free trade.

NORTH CAROLINA is showing an interest in protection. Senator Pritchard has given notice of an amendment to the Revenue Bill restoring the McKinley duties on clays, lime, marble, ores, timber, tobacco, agricultural products, hemp, wool, coal, etc., and increasing the duty on mica to 50 cents a pound.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The dispute in regard to the railroad rates to the G.A.R. National Encampment at St. Paul has been satisfactorily adjusted. The Wisconsin Central and the Chicago Great Western Railroads had already made the desired concessions, and later they were joined by the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Southern Railroads, so this practically completes the matter, and Commander-in-Chief Walker will shortly issue an order announcing the holding of the Encampment at St. Paul. The arrangement is for a rate of one cent a mile and 15 days limit, to be extended to another 15 days upon the deposit of the ticket.

This is a decided victory, as it is the first time this act of justice has been secured in that section.

So everything is settled. Now let us all go to St. Paul for a gloriously good time.

SOME members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are flooding the country with appeals to people to petition against the passage of the Carter bill to establish a Bureau of Military Education and to promote the adoption of uniform military drill in the public schools. They characterize it as "the educational blunder of the 19th century." This simply shows how absurd even very good women may be, when they try, and even when they don't try. It also shows the incurable feminine tendency to fling epithets, the force of which they cannot comprehend, at things which they misunderstand. The Carter bill is a very proper piece of legislation. Anything that can be done to encourage elementary military training in the public schools is of unquestionable and widespread benefit. There is no better gymnastic training for any boy than the present drill, and at the same time teaches him true manliness, self-subordination, respect for authority, as well as physical strength and gracefulness. That this should also develop a fondness for war is an idea that can only be born and entertained in brains too cranky to be worth while wasting reasoning upon.

THE Toronto Canada World, a "Government" organ, says:

The United States jingoism are in retreat, but any day may see a panic, followed by great social disturbances, and then an irresponsible rabble of adventurers take the road to invade Canada. They have done it before. There are, so a good authority says, a million of men without work, desperate as to the future and with nothing to lose, who could easily be got to join in such an invasion. There are also a host of "Generals" and "Colonels" of more or less war experience, and well versed in the vocabulary of brag, to take the command.

We say in all seriousness that we are liable to such an invasion any day. It is, therefore, the duty of our Government to take some measure of defense, and to quietly and vigorously see what shape we are in for resisting such attack.

Well, what could your "Government" do, anyway, if that "million of desperate men" led by "a host of Colonels and Generals" should come streaming over the border? The only way you could save your precious Government would be to put it away carefully on ice as near the North Pole as possible.

FEB. 12, the Gettysburg Memorial Association completed the transfer of its holdings to the Gettysburg Park Commission, and is now awaiting legal dissolution at the hands of the Court. It was chartered, April 30, 1864, by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and immediately began its great work of preserving the battlefield. By the terms of its charter the Governor of Pennsylvania was to be ex officio President of the Association, but the active head was to be a citizen of Gettysburg, and Vice-President. There have been only four of these: David McConough, the originator of the idea; R. G. McCreary; David Buehler, and Col. C. H. Buehler, the present head. It has transferred to the Government more than 400 acres of land, embracing more than 99 different pieces and tracts, with all their improvements, etc. The Association has well earned, by its splendid work, the gratitude of every veteran and every American. It was the pioneer in making our battlefields grand object-lessons in history and patriotism.

EVERYTHING now points to the most amicable solution of the Venezuela trouble. It is even likely that Great Britain will come clear down off the high horse on which Salisbury mounted and settle the matter directly with us and through us by showing the proofs as to just how much of the disputed territory she is entitled to. If she does this it will be a full acknowledgment of the Monroe Doctrine.

KANSAS has a very stringent law for a preference to veterans in all kinds of public employment and has a punitive clause imposing a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for its violation. Yet it is claimed that it is practically a dead letter. Who is to blame?

PETITIONS FOR A SERVICE PENSION.

Since our last issue we have received and sent to the House of Representatives petitions in favor of a Service Pension from the following:

John F. Kline, late Co. C, 101st Ill. Vols., and 12th others, of Vernon, Colo.
W. W. Butler, late Co. K, 1st Ohio H. A., and 23 others, of Madison, N. Y.

Thomas Turner, late U. S. Navy, U. S. R. E. Cuyler, and 26 others, of Pucetello, Idaho, representing George A. Carter Post, 14, Department of Idaho, G. A. R.
A. J. Crookham, late Co. D, 13th Kan. Vols., and 22 others, of Asenotes, Wash., representing Gen. Emory Post, 68, Department of Washington and Alaska, G. A. R.

J. M. Agnew, late Co. H, 5th U. S. Art., and 26 others, of Middletown, Tenn., representing Wm. R. Stokes Post, 96, Department of Tennessee, G. A. R.

George P. Stiles, late Co. E, 8th N. J. Vols., and Co. G, 6th N. J. Vols., and 47 others, of Manchester, Whitman, Forked River, and Cassville, N. J.
H. J. Coates, late 5th Wis. battery, and 13 others, of Pleasant Hill, Neb.

Reuben W. Fleming, late Co. R, 25th Ill. Vols., and 19 others, of San Jose, Ill.
Robert B. Patton, late Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 21 Ark. Cav., and nine others, Paw Paw, Ind. Ter.

James N. Kates, late Sergeant, 5th W. Va. Vols., and 18 others, representing Rarden Post, 562, of Rarden, Department of Ohio, G. A. R.

Jonathan Morris and five others, of Santa Rosa and Patentsburg, Mo.
D. D. Finley, late 9th Provisional Mo. Cav., and 31 others, of Cedar City and other places in Missouri.

George Jagers, late Co. P, 17th Ill. Vols., and 18 others, of Provo, Utah, representing W. T. Sherman Post, 6, Department of Utah, G. A. R.

THE Kaiser's expression of sympathy with the Boers and promise of support to them was good play all around. Germany looks forward to incorporating the Netherlands into the Empire, and the Kaiser's prompt, decided utterance will greatly strengthen the German party in that country. Then, it will be a great thing for the German establishment in South Africa to have the active alliance of the warlike Boers. Just now the Germans in South Africa are having difficulty in making good their foothold. If they unite with the Boers they will be as firmly footed there as the English are.

THE Senate has adopted Senator Gallinger's resolution to inquire of the Secretary of the Interior what has been done with the schedules of names taken in the Eleventh Census of the men who served in the Army or Navy during the War of the Rebellion. These names are on file in the office of the Superintendent of the Census, but very little work has been done toward preparing them for publication because of the expense. It is estimated that it will cost about \$60,000 to prepare them for publication, and Congress has made no appropriation for this.

It will interest the comrades to know that the favorite martial air of the Japanese during the recent war with China was our old favorite, Dr. Geo. F. Root's "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," with not a note changed. It reached Japan through France, whither it was transported shortly after our war, under the name "Le Chant du Route."

It was immensely popular with the Japs, who sang it incessantly in camp and on the march, and whose bands played it on all occasions. It has become the principal martial music of the Empire. It is also a great favorite in Ireland, having had a song, "God Save Ireland," fitted to its music.

CALIFORNIA has tried the experiment of employing her convicts in getting out materials for good roads, and the rural contingencies are fascinated with the success of the trial.

THE WHOLE SIX.

Everybody wants the whole six numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY now issued. These are:

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No. 2.—LINCOLN'S WORDS.
No. 3.—MILITARY MEMORANDA.
No. 4.—PRESIDENTIAL STATISTICS.
No. 5.—HISTORY OF THE WAR.
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TRIBUNETS.

Gen. A. W. Greely has discovered that George Washington believed in setting it up to the boys in a liberal fashion. One of his accounts shows that after he had been elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses he treated the 400 free and independent voters who cast their ballots for him to one hoghead of punch, one barrel of punch, 40 gallons of punch, nine bowls of punch, 45 gallons of wine, and 47 gallons of beer. This gave every one of them about three quarts apiece, and indicates that the Virginian of to-day inherited his capacity to carry a large load. Everything was very cheap in those days, in spite of the silver before the "crime of '73" demonstrated itself, and the entire expense was only three shillings for victuals and 37 shillings for liquors.

The smooth-spoken Dartmouth faculty does not suspect a student; it merely "separates" him. He goes back home just the same.

The Governor of Massachusetts' health is suffering from an attack of too many public dinners.

The Boston Transcript: There is now a chance for some Republicans to become Colonels in Kentucky.

PERSONAL.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably a bill to retire as a Brigadier-General Col. D. S. Gordon, of the 9th U. S. Cav., now in command at Fort Myer, near Washington. Col. Gordon was born near Greenville, Pa., and was at first a clerk, and then a medical student. He went to Kansas in 1857, and was elected Auditor of Leavenworth City. In 1861 he was at Washington, and became First Sergeant of the Frontier Guard, organized by Gen. J. H. Lane, for the protection of President Lincoln and the Public Buildings. The guard camped in the East Room of the White House, April 20, 1861, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 2d U. S. Dragoons, and with his company, under Lieut. Tompkins, made the dash into Fairfax Court-house, which was so highly applauded at the time. His horse was shot under him. Again, at Bull Run, his horse was shot under him, and he was taken prisoner, remaining in confinement months. He was highly complimented for his gallantry on these two occasions. He fought through the entire war after being exchanged, and was brevetted Major for gallantry at Gettysburg. He has served 22 years in the 6th U. S. Cav. Possibly no other officer in the Army can show so long a service in one regiment.

All veterans and sons of veterans will be glad to hear of the success of Mr. Holbrook Blinn, son of Comrade Charles H. Blinn, Past Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of California, and of his wife, the gifted Nellie Holbrook Blinn. Mr. Blinn, after graduating brilliantly from the University of California, and achieving some success in literature, went upon the stage, and is rapidly coming to the front as one of the very first actors in the country. His presentation of the character of Armand Duval, in connection with Miss Edith Ellier's Camille, has been highly praised by the critics wherever it has been given.

Upon the earnest invitation of the teachers of Lenawee County, Mich., Mrs. Louise Barnard Robinson consented to read before their meeting in Lenawee County, Mich., which she prepared for the Council of Women at Washington last winter, and which attracted so much favorable comment. In March she will give a talk at the University of Michigan on "Women in Literature."

That eloquent friend of the veterans and tireless worker in the W. E. C., Mrs. Nellie Holbrook Blinn, of San Francisco, is conducting a very successful campaign for Woman Suffrage on the Pacific Coast. She made a splendid impression at Portland, Ore., recently.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

REDDING.—At Goshen, O., Jan. 14, Albert Redding, Co. L, 153d Ohio, aged 74. Comrade Redding was a member of Kilpatrick Post, 189, and 1st served as Senior Vice Commander. The funeral was attended by the Post.

KIRK.—At Delavan, N. Y., Jan. 13, of disease contracted in the service, Chauncey King, Co. A, 100th N. Y., aged 57. Comrade King was a charter member of Howard Post. The funeral was under the auspices of the Post. A widow and three sons survive him.

SHELLEY.—At Delavan, N. Y., May 29, 1895, A. A. Shelley, 2d U. S. battery, aged 68. Comrade Shelley was a member of Howard Post, 239.

BALLET.—At Strawberry Point, Iowa, recently, Victor Ballet, Co. H, 16th Iowa. Deceased was a member of Howard Post, 239.

WEST.—At Ottawa, Kan., Nov. 20, John B. West, Co. I, 56th Ind. Inf., aged 78. Comrade West was born in London, England. He was left an orphan at an early age. In 1837 he moved to Edwards County, Ill., to live with an uncle. In 1858 he moved to Ottawa, Kan., where he had since resided. He was a hardy and useful member of George H. Thomas Post, and was buried by that organization.

EVANS.—At Big Lake, Minn., Jan. 26, Rev. William H. Evans, 394th Ind., aged 57. Deceased was a member of Leonard Post.

NIXON.—At New Castle, Ind., Jan. 26, Robert M. Nixon, aged 53. In 1874 he was elected Cashier of First National Bank of New Castle, which place he held until 1891. In 1890 President Harrison appointed him Deputy Controller of the Currency. When Cleveland took the Chair he was asked to vacate. The directors of the First National Bank of Cincinnati offered him the Presidency of that concern, which he accepted and filled with marked ability. He was a member of Leonard Post.

WARD.—At Panama, Cal., Nov. 14, 1895, Dr. Timothy